

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1885.

NUMBER 2.

A BOSTON FIRE.

The Most Extensive Conflagration Since 1892.

Sufficient importance to warrant an investigation, and I have sent a man to Orange this morning to look into the matter. Immediately on his return I shall get a report, and then determine what further action to take. The Cogan story is not the only one upon which our men are working."

A SENATOR CHOSEN.

Don Caffery will Represent Louisiana for Six Years.

It Started in the Seats at the Baseball Grounds and was Soon Beyond Control—Many Houses Burned.

Boston, May 17.—Some small Roxbury houses set themselves up in imitation of Mrs. O'Leary's cow on the Boston baseball grounds this afternoon, and as a result the city was visited by the biggest fire since Thanksgiving, 1872, and a conflagration covering a greater area than any since the memorable one of 1872. While the financial loss is not a circumstance to that of either of the above mentioned fires, yet in less than three hours some 12 acres of territory were burned over. The base ball grand stand and bleachers, a large schoolhouse, an engine house, and wooden buildings were destroyed, and 1,000 families rendered homeless. The loss is conservative, estimated at \$50,000.

Indications are that the fire was caused by carelessness and mischief and became uncontrollable through stupidity. The second of the series of games between the Boston and Baltimore had begun before some 5,000 people. But two and a half innings had been played and the Baltimoreans were to take their turn at batting in the last half of the third inning when the contest was interrupted by flames which were spreading rapidly from the known mines of the Geologic range. It is controlled by a syndicate in which the Collies are interested, but is not one of the group known as the Geologic Consolidated mines, for which a receiver was recently appointed. It has been in operation right along and is one of the very few mines that did not shut down on account of hard times.

A BURNING CASE.

A Catastrophe in a Great Michigan Iron Property.

Ironwood, Mich., May 14.—The great Aurora mine is on fire just how much damage has been done cannot be told as yet. The lives of 500 men are in danger, and the whole community is in alarm and excitement. The Aurora mine is one of the best known mines of the Geologic range. It is controlled by a syndicate in which the Collies are interested, but is not one of the group known as the Geologic Consolidated mines, for which a receiver was recently appointed. It has been in operation right along and is one of the very few mines that did not shut down on account of hard times.

A Motion for New Trial Denied by Judge Miller.

Washington, May 17.—The motion for a new trial in behalf of Coxey, Browne and Jones, the Commonwealth leaders, was heard in Judge Miller's police court this afternoon. Coxey and Browne were present, the latter in the greasy buckskin coat. Jones bolted in a few minutes later but could not find enough excitement to hold his interest. Lawyer Lipscombe and Congressman Lafe Pence of Colorado appeared for the defendants and Assistant District Attorney Mulhoney for the District of Columbia. Lipscombe claimed that the verdict was improperly obtained. It was procured through prejudice he said, packing the jury and miserable fear, and there was scarcely one of the jury, he fancied, who did not regret it. The principal point made by Mr. Lipscombe was that the information against the defendants was not made on oath, when the common law expressly provides that no information should issue except on oath. Mr. Mulhoney said that the information he had received from one Jeremiah Murphy had made oath to the information, but Mr. Lipscombe contended that that was a mere admission and that he had not given any assistance. Mr. Mu. long held that the warrant issued was the oath required, but he admitted that there was no other oath in evidence.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when the argument ended. Judge Miller denied the motion for a new trial, and asked if the defense had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Mr. Pence said he was very much surprised to hear that there was no appeal from the court's decision. He asked that the case go over until Saturday in order that he might see what could be done. "We do not desire to speak in Philadelphia on Thursday, and we would like to settle whether he shall spend it there or in jail."

District Attorney Birney objected to the defense's motion for a new trial, and asked if the defense had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Mr. Pence said he was very much surprised to hear that there was no appeal from the court's decision. He asked that the case go over until Saturday in order that he might see what could be done. "We do not desire to speak in Philadelphia on Thursday, and we would like to settle whether he shall spend it there or in jail."

The defendants must appear here Thursday morning at 10 o'clock for sentence, said Judge Miller, and the court adjourned.

Several hundred people were waiting outside the court house to see Coxey, Brown and Jones taken to jail. In the expectancy that sentence would be pronounced on them this afternoon the Black Maria was kept waiting till adjournment.

AFRAID OF SANDERS.

Special Precautions Taken by Railroads at Leavenworth.

Brooklyn, May 14.—The handsome Brooklyn Tabernacle famous as the church of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, was completely destroyed by fire just after the church services last evening. Property adjoining, including the Hotel elegant and many handsome residences were also burned, making a total loss of \$2,000,000.

The fire started just back of the immense organ, presumably by a defect in the electric wiring, and had to be carried into the various houses in the vicinity. Some of the women are in delicate condition and physicians were summoned from all parts of the city to assist should their services be required.

Before 6 o'clock help had been summoned from all cities and towns within a radius of 10 miles of Boston and at 6:15 the first out-of-town apparatus arrived. Soon afterwards control of the fire was secured.

TABERNACLE BURNED.

Talmage's Church Again Destroyed by Conflagration.

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THE TABERNACLE FIRE.

Evidently that it was the work of incendiaries.

On the 11th of last month the Tabernacle still had the work of the interior finishing out. The interior was very much in a state of disorder. A crowd of visitors had gathered around the Tabernacle, and it was evident that the interior was in a state of disorder. The Tabernacle was all that remained of the original building.

Mr. Thompson and the trustees were all of opinion that the fire was caused by the incendiaries.

At the time of the fire, Mr. Thompson and his assistants had almost entirely cleared out the interior of the Tabernacle. They were greatly encumbered over the success of General Sanders and his men in the destruction of the Tabernacle, and they had not the time to repair the Tabernacle.

"Camp Sanders" was exceedingly quiet. Few visitors were seen throughout the city, and the army was slightly anxious about the outcome of the trial. Most of the men, however, were not caring what becomes of him.

Marshal Neely issued an order yesterday afternoon to the effect that no one should leave the camp without a pass issued either by himself or Cheif Deputy Gray. This will stop the Industrialists loafing about the city. Two were found down

town without passes and were promptly packed under arrest and incarcerated in the county jail.

At 12 o'clock this afternoon a band of General Sanders' men walked into the United States court room in the government building and took seats in the rear. Attorneys and newspaper men are yet about the same time and took seats in the railings. The expected jam in the court room was conspicuously absent, the people generally not being informed where the court would sit. The trial was postponed this morning on account of the non-arrival of United States District Attorney W. C. Perry, whose train was delayed by a freight wreck.

General Sanders walked into the court room at 2:30. He seated himself with those he knew and who introduced others. He appeared to be in the best of humor and looked more like a substantial business man than a follower of Coxey.

To Protect the Railroads.

Washington, May 15.—Secretary of War Lamont and Major General Schofield and General Oliver, the Department of Justice this morning on the subject of sending United States troops to assist the United States marshals in preventing industrial armories from seizing railroad property in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and Wyoming. After the conference Attorney General Olney said there was no specific significance to be attached to it. The government was determined to protect property from mob violence, and if the United States marshals could not enforce the law United States troops would be sent to their assistance.

The Utah Coxeyes.

Grand Junction, May 15.—The Coxey contingent under command of Colonel John Brown, which arrived in this city Sunday evening, again started east this morning on a freight train. The remainder of the army is not yet arrived from Provo. The John Brown command will stop at Salida to-night. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad will allow them to go on to Pueblo, as the easiest way to get rid of them.

Nominated for Congress.

Canton, Ohio, May 15.—Jacob E. Coxey, the organizer of the Commonwealth, was nominated by the Populists for Congress from the Eighteenth Ohio district to-day. A plank in the platform adopted denounces the Washington policy for assaulting Carl Brown and other Coxeyes on May 1 last. Another plank endorses the Coxey Commonwealth movement. These were simply inserted in the national platform.

PACIFIC WEST.

The Depression in the Chicago Market Still Continues.

Chicago, May 15.—There was a panic feeling in wheat on the board of trade owing to a break of 14 cents. For two months the value of wheat has gone lower and lower every few days than has ever been known before on this board. May wheat was worth only 55 cents a bushel of 60 pounds to-day. The price for July delivery was 56 5 cents. The market value of wheat on the board was about as fast as usual. 8 x races were run off the feature being the class K. Ed Corrigan's 65 cent race had a record of 200,000 in Colorado Springs. There was a great deal of excitement over the fair and the encampment was not yet at an end. James Cassedy of this city, who was succeeded a week ago in the city, was succeeded a week ago in the city, and he was probably not so paid his year.

CENT. OHIO'S DERBY.

It Was a One-Sided Race for Chant and Show Time.

Louisville, Ky., May 15.—The twentieth spring meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club began at Churchill Downs this afternoon with 12,000 people in attendance. A heavy rain in the morning kept many from the track, but made little difference in the going, which was about as fast as usual. 8 x races were run off the feature being the class K. Ed Corrigan's 65 cent race had a record of 200,000 in Colorado Springs. There was a great deal of excitement over the fair and the encampment was not yet at an end. Kentuckians look forward to from May to May, one of the most hotly contested races ever scored. Legh & Rose's colt, Chant, was running up in a great big race, 10 lengths ahead of Furey Song, who was 15 lengths ahead of Bashford Menor's Sigurd.

It was the fourth slowest Derby ever run at Churchill Downs though the track was good. In 1891 Kingman won in 2:52 1/4, in 1892, over a regular quagmire. Ed Corrigan's R. E. Fey finished first in 2:46, while in 1892, over a heavy track, Aztec, winner in 2:48. The 14th race of the afternoon saw the race. Chant is the best horse who has figured in the Kentucky Derby since the memorable Proctor Knob-Spokane race in 1889. He has a long, easy, steam-engine stride, and coupled with it is a speed that will make him dangerous over any distance in any company.

SYRACUSE AND DAY.

A Close Race Won by Dr. Rice in Fast Time.

New York, May 15.—The Brooklyn handcap, the first big event of the season, was won by Dr. Rice in the fast time of 2:07 1/4 to-day. Over 40,000 people saw the race. It was an ideal day for racing. The track was in perfect condition, and there was every prospect that the record of 2:07 flat, made by Dr. Monopole, would be lowered. The betting ring was so crowded that it was as much as a person's life was worth to attempt to make a bet. The event which turned the tide of the race was the 100 yards to the finish, when the two leading horses, Dr. Rice and Day, were neck and neck. Every one was holding his breath, and everybody was thoroughly good-natured.

The big event was the fourth on the card. It was a rehash to take place at 1 o'clock, but it was 5-8 when the field was set. The horses were at par past nearly 40 minutes. Break after break occurred, but not one was even enough to warrant their getting the word. Coffeyright, after a. Ajax and Company came out to the farthing post fully a half dozen times. Coffeyright's fractions were real, the chief cause of the delay. Sport, contrary to expectations, behaved well. Comanche was the fastest and exhibited considerable buck-jumping. Lowlander also showed the greatest dash and spirit, but he was not the best horse in the race.

A crowd of seven thousand persons surged around the chute. This made the horses restive. It was finally decided to open the turn which had been temporarily closed and make the start. This was done, and a start finally effected. It looked like a fair one for all out. Lowlander, however, did not get away, and he was soon passed. Comanche came out to the farthing post fully a half dozen times. Coffeyright's fractions were real, the chief cause of the delay. Sport, contrary to expectations, behaved well. Comanche was the fastest and exhibited considerable buck-jumping. Lowlander also showed the greatest dash and spirit, but he was not the best horse in the race.

The record of the Colorado Springs & Southern Wood will for the past six months is as follows:

Total money given won 2,000.

Total money in cash given 2,000.

A WOMAN LEADER.

Mrs. Ellen Foster Interviewed on Political Matters.

S-S IS PROUD OF COLORADO.

There was a long drawn-out session of the City Council last night—Another Meeting to Consider the Opening of the Casino by the Citizens.

A representative of the Gazette Wednesday enjoyed a very pleasant evening upon Mrs. Ellen Foster, the head of the Women's Republican Association and prominent as a temperance worker. Mrs. Foster was at her room at the Auditors and during the day a great many ladies and gentlemen of the city called upon her and congratulated her on pleasing entertainments. Mrs. Foster came direct to Colorado Springs to visit with her son, Wm. E. Foster, of Geneva, Ill., who have been for a week or more guests at the hotel. Mr. Foster went to Glenwood Springs yesterday. Mrs. Foster will go to Denver today to begin her work, in discussing herself and her work she said:

"I congratulate myself that I am about to realize my long deferred desire to visit and work in the Rocky Mountain states. Some years ago I made a hurried trip through Colorado and visited among other places Colorado Springs. I did not stay in the state long enough to come in touch with the social and political life of the people."

Nature is so rugged here, and so continually compels attention, that one remembers best mountains and mines, rivers and irrigation.

For many years my home was in Iowa, which was then called West, for its inmost purposes. I have been much of the time on the Atlantic coast, and Colorado has seemed a long way off."

During the last two years, politics in the West has been somewhat turbulent, and some of us could be ignorant of its bold outlines.

Now that women have been given political equality, and Colorado has in fact as well as in name a state of its own, the people, by the people and for the people, the state assumes a fresh interest for Americans.

I certainly rejoice that loyal women in this state have now opportunities to serve the state and the nation, and that they have been given new weapons with which to defend their homes. Voting has never seemed to me so much a patriotic privilege as to be covetous of it, and therefore, such a desire to do the right thing, the most ardent of Christian obligations are being fought in our midst, and those who care for the heritage which has cost so much, and which promises so much for all the world ought to be willing to be counted in the struggle. Women and men are equally interested in the destiny of the republican model of government, which George Washington set up, and which remains true to the American people, and which is destined to stand "as a model for man to become."

The man of sound principles and sound honored themselves in making a logical application of this truth.

Being myself a Republican, I hope the republican party will receive its full share of the women's votes. I have long urged the women of other states to give to the party that intangible something which is so mighty for success. In many instances this intangible turned the tide for a candidate and a critical principle.

The Woman's Republican Association has sought to arouse and interest women in the study of economic and political questions, and has selected books which it recommends on history, civil government, civics and economics. We call the cause the cause.

We believe women will be useful in the home circles and in social and political life in proportion to their understanding of fundamental principles and their ability to see the relation of political questions to those principles.

We seek to teach also that a citizen, man or woman, counts the most for his country when he acts with a political spirit.

American life, social, industrial and political, is more and more complex as the century advances. This life demands a widely distributed application of the governing power of every citizen. A single voter standing alone at the ballot box for the political truths in which he believes is an heroic figure for the poet or the sculptor, but he is more useful to his day and generation when with his shoulder against his neighbor's shoulder in the aggregate intelligence and conscience of the community can re-echo.

Women are often inclined to hide behind voting.

The first impulse of the average woman when she holds the ballot in her hand is to resolve and decide, that she will cast an independent vote; that she will not be led by any party "boss," that she has come into politics to elevate and purify man.

She seems to forget that this government is administered by party organizations, and that ordinary citizens can be of better service in well disciplined ranks, than as bushwhackers. The occasions are extremely rare where independent voting is a wise use of the elective franchise. This tendency to independent voting among women is due to their unique position in the home. They are subjects in a unit; in theory, she is supreme—in that little kingdom, succeeding or failing according to the purity of her motives, the perfection of her ideal and the strength of her effort. When she becomes a voting citizen she finds herself one of a heterogeneous mass of voters clamoring for many men and many measures. As often as this occurs the value of her vote depends entirely on the question of her citizenship, but her wisdom in helping to secure the highest attainable good.

Sometimes this attainable good will be very good, sometimes it will be far beneath it; let her always remember that it is better to raise the whole people up than a few people a mile.

Evolution not revolution is the philosophy of political reform; it is the divine plan of the universe.

I am confident that woman's political work—as a voter—will be more reliable than it has been as an outside influence. Responsibility develops discriminating judgment as well as strength.

I believe broad, strong men will never regret the admission of women to political equality.

In answer to a question whether Mrs. Foster proposed to organize branches of the Woman's Republican Association in Colorado Springs, Mrs. Foster said:

"I see no reason why local organizations should be formed. In other states there have been practical objections, which do not exist here—against voters and non-voters being in the same club. Even then I think these objections might be overcome; but here I think it better that all voters who agree politically shall pull together for party success and purity."

I shall of course act in harmony with the wishes of the officers of the State Republican League. The National League is in hearty sympathy with the National.

Woman's Republican Association. We expect a large attendance of women at the Hague convention in Denver on June 2d.

Eastern Republicans are expecting a grand meeting at that time. Denver is quoted as on the mountain seats for figures and generosity.

COUNTY SC-O-O OFFICERS.

List of successful Candidates at the Last Elections.

County Superintendent Finch has received the notice of election of school directors in the following districts:

No. 1 (Colorado City) J. M. Jackson, president; Mrs. A. Ice Wolf, treasurer.

No. 2 (adjacent Colorado Springs, south)

Mrs. S. M. Donovan, treasurer.

No. 3 (Widfield) D. L. Cell, treasurer.

No. 4 (near Fountain) J. S. King, treasurer.

No. 7 (Sun View) Samuel Keeton, president; Paul Douglas, secretary.

No. 8 (Fountain) George L. Phillips, president.

No. 9 (Wigwam) J. P. Robinson, president; Mrs. John Logsdon, treasurer.

No. 11 (Colorado Springs) A. Hemenway.

No. 12 (Cherry Creek) Mrs. May Wolfe, president; M. A. Foster, secretary; J. H. Bruning, treasurer.

No. 13 (Florisland) Dr. J. C. Hutchinson, president.

No. 14 (Manitou) W. E. Smiley, treasurer.

No. 21 (Eastonville) J. W. Highy, president; Isaac Vanderburg, treasurer.

No. 24 (Hiestadt) Jas. E. Wiley, secretary.

No. 25 (near Monument) J. L. Givill, secretary; F. D. Millwright, treasurer.

No. 27 (near Monument) Thomas Gibbs, treasurer.

No. 30 (near Eastonville) J. C. Clifford, president; W. T. Plumb, secretary.

No. 33 (Palmer Lake) W. H. Dilts, treasurer.

No. 35 (near Erie) Philip Wehmeyer, treasurer.

No. 40 (Palmer) Mr. Sullivan, president; Mr. Cuthbert, secretary.

No. 42 (G. Mt.) Mt. Falls) Newell Smith, president.

No. 43 (Oscarie) H. F. Stettler, secretary.

No. 45 (McPhee) Patrick Fisher, president; Chas. Sellars, secretary; Lewis Speath, treasurer.

No. 46 (Graham) M. S. Irwin, treasurer.

No. 47 (near Falcon) Frank Buzzard, treasurer.

No. 48 (Alman) E. H. Woodring, treasurer.

No. 50 (Peyton) H. F. Wade, president; H. F. Wade, treasurer.

No. 56 (Cripple Creek) George Brewster, president; James Baldwin, treasurer.

No. 59 (near Peyton) O. H. Duncan, president; W. G. Perkins, secretary; J. T. Hopkins, Peyton.

COUNTY SUNDAY SC-O-O-S.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention Now in Session.

The Thirteenth Annual convention of the El Paso County Sunday School Association was opened in the Christian Church on Wednesday evening at the First Street W. A. Lloyd, of this city, who made the opening remarks in opening.

The programme of the afternoon was faithfully carried out, and interesting talks were given on various topics by Mr. Larkin, Mr. Weiland and the Rev. Den Colver.

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CARPE CREEK.

Latest News from El Paso's Great Gold Camp.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 6.—Jim Price, a lad about 13 years of age, had a team run away with him to-night. The boy was thrown out in front of the new Monahan building, and in falling he struck his head on a stone, fracturing his skull. It is not thought that his injuries will prove fatal.

Published Every Thursday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.	
Per annum.....	\$5.00; Six months.....
Three months.....	1.50; One month.....
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.	
Per annum.....	12.50; Six months.....
Three months.....	5.00.

ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application to the office.
No claims are allowed against employees of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE
and be handled in not later than Tuesday noon.
Address all remittances and communications
to WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
Editor and Publisher.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

It is an honor to Colorado Springs that one of its citizens should have been selected as chairman of the Republican State Central committee. It is in the highest degree complimentary to Mr. Howbert that the honor should have come to him as it did, unobtrusively and unsought—it indeed, against his will. Only a strong sense of duty, we are sure, has persuaded him to accept the office. He has no political ambition of his own, no axes to grind, no personal enmities whatever to seek; and, we know, that he would not have accepted the post except upon the earnest and unanimous solicitation of the committee and of many other prominent Republicans.

It is needless to say, to any man or woman who lives in this city, that the Committee have chosen the best possible chairman. Broad minded and sage-minded, clear headed, experienced, absolutely unselfish, devoted to the best interests of the party and the State and to those on y, Mr. Howbert comports himself every qualification the position needs. The party is indeed fortunate in securing such a leader for what will be the most important State campaign ever held in Colorado. Under his leadership, the campaign will be clean, broad, straightforward and, we believe, victorious. His courage as chairman will harmonize for the State campaign at least, the conflicting elements in Denver, and will attract the confidence of business men throughout the State.

We have said that this campaign is the most important ever known in Colorado. Has anyone ever been able to estimate in dollars and cents the damage that has been done to the State by one year of Populist rule? It is not less than \$100,000,000. Populist allies that the State has not been absolutely ruined; that capital has not been lost together driven away, that our industries have not been completely paralyzed. Terrible as the damage is that has already been inflicted by the Governor and his lie, it might have been ten times worse if sane and sensible men in the last legislature, both Republicans and Democrats, had not combined to render the executive as lame as possible.

The great task before us all, as good citizens, of whatever party name or affiliation, is to reclaim the State that is lost from Populist misrule. It must be done under Republican auspices, and with Republican candidates, but the movement will be led by every citizen who has the interests of the State at heart, no matter for whom he voted at the last election.

The first step of the campaign has been wisely taken. With Mr. Howbert as leader, no mistakes will be made, and every element of strength will be utilized to the best effect. We congratulate the people of the whole State upon the choice of the committee.

SOCIALISM AND PROPERTY RIGHTS.

At a time like this, when such strenuous efforts are making by the Populists and their allies to bring about a socialist state, and have the government perform much of the work that is now left to private enterprise, it is refreshing to read such a sensible statement of the situation as was made by the well-known statistician, Mr. Joseph Nimo, before the Senate committee on Interstate commerce last month. Mr. Nimo said: "But, Mr. Chairman, while I see in the work of the Interstate Commerce commission so much that is cheering in the line of its legitimate function as is defined by law, it is with great regret that I have observed the efforts of that body to have its powers enlarged in directions and through expedients which to me appear to be not only unwise and impolitic, but in certain respects in the face of fundamental principles upon which our governmental institutions are founded. In making so broad an assertion, it is, of course, incumbent upon me to state specifically to what I refer. This I shall endeavor to do. And first, I would mention the fact that the commission uses the power of rate-making, at least to the extent of supervising and changing all rate sheets according to their own ideas as to what is just and reasonable. This is clearly stated in their last annual report. Such an attempt at rate-making would in my belief constitute a paternalism of the most objectionable character, and throw upon the government an intolerable burden I can hardly conceive of a graver political error. When the Interstate Commerce Commission sat, become invested with the power of rate-making it will be seen on a side-by-side demands for the removal of differences in passenger rates and freight rates, however well justified. Other Senators have not been quite so fortunate, for few of them knew so

circumstances and conditions. The persistency of such demand will be due to that of the horse-sheep's, who continually cry, "Give, give." Woe to the government officer who attempts to restrain this current of呼声! for reduced rates. In the end commercial and industrial enterprise will become subject to political rule in the "ace" of the economics and securities of commerce.

This is the anxiety of such a proposal as is being made from the facts already stated showing that the competition of commerce and industry forces in this country affords the proper and effectual regulation of rail rates, and absolutely determines the course of the development of the internal commerce of this great country. An attempt to supersede this just and natural limitation of governmental rule by my mind would be a monstrous political error, and I confidently predict that if any such attempt to regulate the commerce of the United States and actually make the one of liberty, which is the crowning political passion of the American people, will speedily sweep the Interstate Commerce commission out of existence with all its uncooperative possibilities for good.

The Republican party used to be accused of "paternalism," and it was the boast of the Democratic party that it stood for individualism. Now, however, the Democratic party has surrendered this fundamental article of its creed, and has apparently adopted the Populist doctrine that the state is to do everything for the individual. Socialistic doctrines are spreading, and the Republican party is now pre-eminently the conservative party, so far at least as the rights of civilization are concerned, and the rights of property. Socialism is the direct road to anarchy, and all conservative citizens ought to rally now to the support of the only party that stands out for the rights of the individual.

THE WOMAN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

Not much has been known in Colorado as yet of the work of the Woman's Republican association. Its work up to this time, has been mainly in the eastern States. But it has a special mission in Colorado and wants the damage that has been done to the State by one year of Populist rule?

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The evil effects of the strike are seen in the reduced production, in the low prices of stocks in prominent companies, in the absence of dividends which should have been declared before this, and to some extent in the lessened amount of capital sent here for investment. On the other hand benefits are shown in the reports of new strikes in scores of mines which might otherwise have remained unknown, and in the spread of the district over a much larger territory than was supposed to be included in the productive area of Cripple Creek at the beginning of the year. In fact the developments of new territory during the past few weeks are of more consequence, and have more promise for the future than the work that was done in the days between Poverty Gulch and Wilson creek in the first year of the camp's history. The region west of Cripple Creek, north of Poverty Gulch, south of Wilson creek and east of the Victor mine now offers good opportunities to the investor, and the expectation of a profitable return has a much better foundation than was the case when the early Cripple Creek companies were established two years ago.

No large developments of new territory so far resulted in establishing definite limits to the district. The boundary is known to extend for many miles beyond the claims which have gained their title of pay mines, and it is known that this boundary is stationary and intersected in a way to make mineral deposits extremely promising. The effect of the prospecting that has been done in the first five months of 1893 makes it certain that the Cripple Creek district is of much greater extent than had hitherto been supposed, and gives good evidence that there is in the vicinity of the camp a much larger area still open to prospectors and offering a most promising opportunity.

We are in receipt of a number of "American Climates and Resorts" which is devoted to Colorado, and largely to Colorado Springs. The first article entitled "A Climatic Prescription" advises the reader to take a trip "around the circle" and tell him how to go. There is a reprint of articles by Dr. Gardner and Dr. Gardner on the effect of the Colorado climate on patients. Then follow two articles by Dr. McKay on Colorado Springs and Manitou Park. On this city Dr. McKay says: "Spread out over a vast plateau, the advantages of which for dry, bright, healthful air are not usually appreciated, lies the great resort of America, Colorado Springs. We do not know of another city in America where the very inception, as we, as every stage of development, has had in view the upbuilding of a health resort with a other interest secondary to those of the invalid who is invited to come and enjoy the advantages offered by the climate and sanitary conditions there existing." The report as a whole is a very clear and entirely fair and unbiased statement of the actual conditions existing here, couched with good advice to those who may think of coming here for their health. Dr. McKay does not believe that our climate is a cure-all, and indicates just the kind of cases which in his opinion will receive benefit here, and also those which will not. It is an article of the right kind to constitute the most effective possible advertisement for the city.

The government report on immigration up to the end of the first quarter of 1893 has just come to hand. It shows that the business depression of the past month has had the effect of greatly lessening the number of foreigners who have come to this country. For the month ending March 31, the total was 12,658, as against 12,658 last year. This decrease was general, covering all the countries concerned, but the leading cause of the smaller number is the lessening of the immigration from the United Kingdom and from Germany. Last year 8,600 Germans came here in April; this year, only 6,600. Last year there were 6,600

immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland during the month of March; this year, only 3,500. For the three months ending March 31, the total last year was 70,388; this year, 59,278. More, too, the failing of was most marked in the immigration from the United Kingdom and from Germany. In the first quarter of 1893, there were 16,302 immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland; in the first quarter of 1892, there were 6,500. The corresponding figures for German immigration are 4,846 and 6,751. The general depression accounts for much of this decrease, but it is significant that by far the largest decrease came from the two countries that most actively compete with our own in manufactures. We assume, certainly in England and Germany that our Congress is going to pass a tariff bill, and with it the introduction of their manufactures into this country is having a reviving influence on business here, just as it is having a paralyzing influence there. The tariff bill is a good bill for England and Germany, but it is a mighty poor bill for the United States.

The constitutional convention now sitting in New York State is a remarkable body of men. The Republican alliance of last fall resulted in the election as delegates of many of the very best men in the State, and as a body it will compare favorably with any convention of the kind that has sat since the one that made the constitution of the United States. Popular interest has been far more centered in the question whether the convention will adopt the woman suffrage clause which is being urged upon it so ably by a large number of citizens; but there are other questions to come before the body which are also of the greatest importance. One of these is the amendment suggested and urged by the League for the Protection of American Institutions, forbidding any appropriation of State money to any institution controlled by a sectarian body of any kind. This, we suppose, stands a good chance of adoption. It certainly ought to. It would be a good thing if a provision of this kind were in every State constitution.

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The conviction of the Montana train-stealers under a charge of contempt of the United States court is a good thing as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. If there is no provision in State law for those who steal trains, it is high time that there was. Even the man who believes that the people ought to own and operate the railroads ought to be willing to admit that such a change should be brought about in an orderly and peaceful manner. So long as the railroads are in possession of their property, they are entitled to the protection of the law. The seizure of a train and the running it for hundreds of miles across the country to the interruption of ordinary traffic and danger to life and property is a very serious offense, and should be dealt with accordingly. However the indifference of State courts and State authorities is perhaps more apparent than real. The Coxeyites are very good people to get out of the country, and even the railroads are at times inclined to appear reluctant when it would be possible for them to entirely resign.

It is seen that all the people of Colorado Springs have an opportunity of assisting in a work of general public interest. The usual way is for a few of the more wealthy and the more public-spirited to bear the burden of one, and it often happens on this account that it is said the public expenditures and public improvements are for the rich alone. With the new Coliseum project there can be no danger of this. The master is under control of the various fraternities and benevolent organizations of the city, and the greater part of the money to be raised will come from those who are not usual contributors to the chamber of commerce and other public institutions. At the same time, through Colonee Ginger's magic, each contributor seems in a fair way to get full equivalent for his contribution. The merchant will gain through advertising received and their well-merited reputation for public spirit and liberality, and the ticket buyers have a chance at the presents which are worth more than the price of the tickets. The Fair promises to be a great success, and the construction of the Coliseum seems assured.

It is a pleasure to be able to mention one good thing at least which this Congress has done. The bills for the readjustment of the system of government accounts which have been prepared by the committee of which Mr. Fletcher of Missouri is chairman, have now, we believe, all been passed by the House. We have said something before of the benefits which this readjustment promises to effect. It will not only make a great saving to the government every year in money, but will make the accounts less complicated and easier to audit.

The House committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported a bill for the erection of a new building for the government printing office on a site to be bought at a cost of \$300,000. The House, after considering the report, sent it back to the committee with instructions to report a bill for the erection of a new printing office on ground already belonging to the government. A new office is very badly needed, and there is no good reason why it should

be built on property now owned by the government. Several sites were mentioned in the debate in the House which would be better for the purpose than the one which the committee proposed to purchase.

Lord Rosebery's ministry seems to be in serious trouble. In several recent votes it has been on the very verge of defeat, and it is freely predicted that it will hardly survive the next vote on the budget. Certainly the Prime Minister cannot expect to carry through his entire programme with a majority which is dwindling down to the vanishing point. We have nothing against Lord Rosebery personally—but he seems to be a very good fellow—but we would rejoice in the downfall of his ministry and the accession to power of a Conservative cabinet pledged to do something for the cause of imperialism.

So far as the passage of this is concerned, the House of Representatives is getting well on with its work. The appropriations bills are more forward than is usual at this stage of the session. If they would only pass these and adjourn, what a relief it would be! The objection to raise Congress does not lie in its soundness, by any means. From this time forward, the slower they go, the better. It is the character of the bills, not the delay in passing them, which merits criticism.

The people of Colorado will bear with regret that the state of Senator Woodrow Wilson's health has made it necessary to go abroad again to consult the physician who operated upon him last year. It is understood that the ailment is not a serious one, and we may expect him back, as we, as ever, before the fall campaign begins. We may be sure, too, that he will do good work for the silver cause while he is on the other side.

It is no wonder that the German government is reported to be very much pleased with Secretary Gresham's letter on the Samoan situation. The letter is a virtual surrender of all American rights in the islands and an invitation to Germany to go ahead and annex them. If the present administration can accomplish it, our chance of controlling the trade of the Pacific will be irretrievably lost.

The destruction by fire of the third of Dr. Tamm's tabernacles while it is still a new building, is a strange occurrence. Like the other two fires, it came on Sunday, and no lives were lost. The Tabernacle has a wonderful visibility, and preparations are to be made at once for rebuilding on another site.

The vote on Senator Lodge's resolution to impose discriminating duties upon British products until the British government consents to take part in an international monetary conference is a political straw that is decidedly wavy of late. It was a straight partisan vote, all the Republicans being in its favor, and all the Democrats against it.

Denver is pluming herself on being the great convention city of the United States. She is doing well this year; but just wait till we get our Coliseum finished!

REMEMBER there are hundreds of brands of White Lead (so called) on the market that are not White Lead. Manufactured largely of Barites and other cheap materials. But the number of brands of genuine

Strictly Pure White Lead.

Limited. The following brands are standard "Old Dutch" process, and just as good as they were when you or your father were boys:

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Painting Colors, a one-pound can to a pound of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-cards, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and 20th Street, St. Louis.

Newspaper Publishers' Association

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair



MOST PERFECT MADE
A pure Grade Cream of Tartar Powder, free from Ammonia, Ammonium or any other adulterant.
20 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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STOCKS AND MINES.

SILVER..... 62 1-4 | LEAD..... \$8.32 1-2

LOCAL MARKET FAIRLY ACTIVE.

Quotations and sales of the principal stocks traded in the Colorado Springs market, carefully compiled from all reliable and available sources, for the day ending at 6 p.m., May 16, 1892, are as follows:

	THE Cripple Creek.	Low	High	Sales.
Addie02	.....	1,500
Alamo014	.015	1,500
Anchorage25	.30	.....
Anchor-Leland09	.10	35,000
Apple024	.024	11
Appleton035	.036	10,000
Banks01	.....	700
Bear Hill01	.013	1,500
Bob Lee065	.066	1,500
Buckhorn024	.024	1,500
Cabinet02	.025	10,000
C. O. D.10	.....	1,500
Combination014	.015	1,500
Crested & Cripple Creek015	.015	1,500
Consolidated03	.035	1,500
Diamond025	.025	1,500
Enterprise045	.046	1,500
Free Lance005	.01	1,500
Franklin005	.01	1,500
Goldfield004	.005	1,500
Golden Eagle018	.018	1,500
Gold King11	.115	1,500
Gold Standard005	.008	1,500
Gold005	.012	1,500
Granite Hill085	.095	1,500
Isabella165	.175	1,500
Lake025	.....	1,500
Jack Pot024	.025	1,500
Lottie Gibson10	.105	1,500
Moscow65	.70	1,500
Mineral02	.025	1,500
Ophir05	.055	1,500
Orphan Bell03	.035	1,500
Princess095	.105	1,500
Railway Postal05	.....	1,500
Rancho045	.05	1,500
Raven Hill045	.05	1,500
Red Rock025	.03	1,500
Specimen02	.02	1,500
Standard004	.....	1,500
Star of the West004	.006	1,500
Summit135	.135	3,000
Tirso05	.....	1,500
Union365	.374	7,000
Union Pacific024	.024	1,500
Virginia M.024	.024	1,500
Ward035	.035	1,500
Work014	.015	1,500
World's Fair013	.015	1,500
Total sales.....	1,500			

At the Recorder's Office.

Location certificates—Cripple Creek district: (Signed by C. A. Prague, Toliver by Joseph Swindell et al.;) (Signed by Robert Atkins et al.;) (Signed by John C. Sharp, Surprise by Frank C. Routh; Expectation by J. W. Woodhouse et al.;) (Signed by F. P. Ferguson et al.;) (Signed by J. L. Mcasters et al.;) (Signed by Frank Range district: Grace Darling by H. Hodgeson et al.).

Mining Deeds—W. A. Wheaton et al. to Charles Keifer, one-fourth Minnie Smith; Charles Keifer to A. P. Waitney, one-sixteenth Minnie Edith; Charles Keifer to James W. Farmer et al., one-eighth Minnie Edith; J. W. La Pan to Owen Prentiss, Albian and A plan No. 2; Mt. Rose Mining, Milling and Land company, to A. A. Anderson et al., or J. V. Victor; F. W. Sease to George E. King, one-sixteenths Puzzie.

Certificate Incorporation—Monarch Gold Mining and Milling company, by F. M. Young, George Bernard and C. D. McMillen with a capital of \$1,000,000 of \$1 non-assessable shares. Principals office Colorado Springs.

Assignment of Lease—In C. Cooper to Wa. ace. A. Merri, one-half interest in lease of Buzzard, Lawrence and Colorado City; to C. Cooper to Wa. ace. A. Merri, one-half interest in lease and bond. John A. Neer to Charles Cooper et al., Mammoth Peak, part Colorado City and Buccey.

Location certificates—Gold Koyne by J. R. Witscher, Gold Et. et al. Witscher et al., Cripple Creek district.

Mining deeds—W. G. Garnett to Edwin J. Ford, one-half Denver Pioneer, C. K. Hanson et al., to Monarch Gold Mining and Milling company, Monarch, Brown Leggings, North Star and Silver State; A. A. Lechner to Monarch Gold Mining and Milling company, Minneola; M. F. Wentzkin to Alex Koehler, one-thirteenth Stony Point.

Location Certificates—Cripple Creek district: Q. E. D. by E. Bassford et al.; Pythian by F. V. Mining and Milling company, Chicago-Cripple Creek Tunnel, Geo. C. Yocom; Cheyenne cleric; Maggie F. by Charles Frits.

Bond and Lease—John O. Barbwick to G. O. Ozer and et al., Gardneroot.

Mining Deed—S. E. Guyot to N. B. Guyot, one-sixth Kentucky Be. on Raven Hill; Fred Heck to O. L. Hopkins et al., one-fourth Homesite; C. L. Countryman to C. S. Lazarus, one-sixteenth Puzzie; Harriet Henry to E. J. Bassford, five-tenths the Nora; S. P. Smith to A. Hart, Et. et al., one-eighth Little Ceo; J. M. Osburn et al., to George Bateman, trustee; Uncle Tom's Be. to C. M. Osburn et al., to S. Bassford, trustee; Am. et al., Et. Et. Garrison to W. K. Graham et al., one-eighth Beacon; Wm. Keeler to C. W. Green, one-third Las. Cance; C. W. Green to Joseph C. Horn, one-sixth Las. Cance.

Assignment Lease—George W. McElhaney to C. S. Pittin, one-eighth Emma-Alma; C. S. Pittin to C. V. Rice, one-eighth Emma-Alma.

Certificate Incorporation—Cripple Creek Mortgage Investment company by Winton W. Jisk, B. J. Kee, H. C. O'Neal, O. X. Perry, James Kiech, J. M. O'Neal and C. M. Lawson, capital \$100,000 of \$50 each. Principals office Cripple Creek.

Location Certificate—Cripple Creek district, Olympic by O. J. Zoll; French by John W. Gordon et al.; First May, Sma. Hopes, by A. T. Seymour; Spring by A. B. Ogden et al.; Front Range; acceptance by A. Ross et al.; Tip Top by A. Ross; Ben Harrison by C. F. Allen.

Power of Attorney—Leon Pe. and to Edwin Arie, to bond and lease part of Jessie G., Fresno, Brooklyn, East, Little Joe and Kamazoo.

Mining Deeds—Sam. Boyard to F. G. Burns, one-fourth Finn; R. M. Leecher to F. G. Burns, one-fourth Finn; F. G. Burns to W. A. Decries, one-half Finn; W. G. Engler, A. P. Yacuzzi, one-half Little Mazzie; Wm. V. Burris to W. A. MacKey, one-half Modo McGuire; D. G. Elyde to Beacon Gold and

Silver Mining company; Beacon; C. G. Jackson et al. to Beacon Gold and Silver Mining company, Keen Kutter; C. L. Wa. et al. to Beacon Gold and Silver Mining company, part Keen Kutter; S. E. Robinson to John E. King, Harry George.

Release—Art. Funds to Beacon Gold and Silver Mining company, Beacon.

Location Certificates—Green Mountain's Pa. district: Brind' le Cow, by Charles Schupert et al.; Woods, by E. Saicer et al.; Murray Creek district: Clegg, by Joan G. Wirsing; Cripple Creek district: Anna Francis, Unnamed by Otto Birschoff; Court, unnamed by C. Scarecrow; Number 3 by W. S. Foley et al.; Chance of 4 by Marion Mason et al.; Arctic by P. O. Bergwitz; Gold Scope, by James Farley et al.; Little Spruce, by E. Saicer et al.; Front Range district: Little Dixie, by A. McNamee et al.

Exchange Deeds—J. A. Fisher to Harry Campbell, one-half American; Thomas G. Wi. to James H. Warren, one-ninety-sixth Acres; G. C. Bryant et al.; Matthew Kennedy, one-hundred forty Ann; Benjamin Cook to W. D. Durst et al.; one-hundred Satara on Cow Mountain; Austin Hutchinson to Russel Prentiss, one-half Big Dick.

Articles of incorporation—Louisiana Gold Mining company, by E. Parker, Newark Stone, stock \$500,000 in S. non-assessable shares. Principals office at Gorcun.

Power of Attorney—J. C. Sims to William G. Elford to set one-fourth Ajax.

Receiver's Receipts—Mary Ann et al. to Clegg N. Bryant and Matthew Kennedy.

Locations—Cripple Creek district: J. A. Canyon by Isaac Kisse, et al.; the Maranah Bendit Tunnel site by Joseph Joyce et al.

Another strike has been made in the Black Jack camp on the line of the Mid and Terminus railroads just beyond Mid and were completed yesterday.

These bridges have now back across the track laying, while we now are pushed with a large force.

The line is graded to the new town of Gillette, located in a new part, which will be a division point and contain offices of the company, round house and shops. A large force are now working on the grade between Gillette and Cripple Creek, and a work will be pushed forward with a large force of men. The long tunnel on the line will be completed by the 25th of this month and we not today truck laying. Superintendent R. Newsome Jr., with a party of friends, took a trip over the road yesterday as far as completed.

Baldwin's Rich Field

The Black Jack company have returns from a piece of rock picked up yesterday from the camp which runs \$2 to the ton. This looks well for that camp.

The rock was picked up by a disinterested party who was visiting the camp and came from a camp of forty-two feet.

The first assay at a cost of twenty-five feet was \$20 to the ton. The company have six men at work and are getting a big shipment out from the foot of the vein.

A. O. of machinery was shipped up there yesterday and work will be pushed rapidly. The Black Jack company have five claims, two of which are being developed rapidly. They are the Horsey and Black Jack. The other three are the View, Morgan and Protection. The treasury stock is being set aside and a plan of \$100,000. This was the third dividend.

In the state of the Via, a Davey Mountain vein of rich iron stained quartz has been struck that shows mining values.

Comstock is pushing ahead and the actions are likely to be taken soon.

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The Union Gold company have two cents a share on its capital stock of \$100,000. This was the third dividend.

The Smuggler-Talon stamp mill at Talors, near Leadville, is in operation treating 10 tons a day.

Yankee Hill camp now has mail lines.

The snow is about 18 inches.

The Moose at week had a dividend of two cents a share on its capital stock of \$100,000. This was the third dividend.

The Smuggler-Talon stamp mill at Talors, near Leadville, is in operation treating 10 tons a day.

The Union smelter at Leadville is in operation.

The Colorado Mining company has paid up stock with the secretary of state. Similar certificates have also been issued by the Colorado Zinc Mining company, capitalized at \$2,000,000, and the Colorado Zinc Mining company, capitalized at \$2,000,000.

During April 22, car loads of ore and filings aggregating 32,000 pounds were shipped from Leadville to the Denver and Argos smelters. This is an increase of 200 cars over the corresponding period of last year. There was an increase in the amount of mining ore and at the stamp mill.

The Louisiana Mining company was incorporated at Golden with \$100,000 capital with these Directors: W. G. Smith, E. Parker, W. A. Parker, G. W. Parrot, G. W. Parrot, Jr., E. V. and C. G. Smith, et al.

The Mo. smelter is in operation.

The Colorado smelter at Leadville is in operation.

The Union smelter at Leadville is in operation.

The Colorado smelter at Leadville is in operation.

*Literary Decade***"A VALIANT IGNORANCE."**

The latest of Macmillan's dollar novels is "A Valiant Ignorance," by Mary Augusta Dickens, who is described on the title page as the "author of *A More Cypher*," a book which we do not happen to have seen. Why the author chose this title for her book we cannot tell, and we think it a most good newspaper headline writer could have found a better one. It is rather old and striking, however, and perhaps serves as well as another to attract attention.

The characters in this story who contribute very much to its development, are not many. In the main, it is a study of heredity. It begins with the suicide of Nice of one William Romayne, who snuffed himself because he had been discovered to be a general drunkard. He leaves a wife and a little son. Mrs. Romayne, a conventional society woman, is entirely occupied with the externals of life. Social position, and the means to enjoy it, are, in her view, the chief end of man—and especially of women; but she loves her son Julian with a passionate affection. She fears he may inherit his father's character, and by way of guarding him, she brings him up in entire ignorance of what his father was, and gives him such a liberal allowance, when he attains his majority, as she thinks will keep him from any necessity of swindling anybody in order to get money.

Mrs. Romayne is a very carefully drawn character—a little overdrawn, one may venture to say. The constant detail of her changes of expression becomes after a while a little tiresome. But notwithstanding this, the author has succeeded in giving us a very real, if also very artificial, woman. She is the real heroine of the book, in that half of it at least is taken up with the recital of her sayings and doings and expressions; while the other heroine—the girl Julian—is in love with, and, fortunately for him, marries, is a secondary, although a noble figure in the drama.

The villain-in-chief of the plot is one Marston Loring, young lawyer and man of business who affects a base and cynical air, and who has succeeded in passing himself off as a cheek and brains into a good social position. It is presumably to confirm his social position that he offers himself in marriage to Mrs. Romayne, who, though a singularly "well preserved" woman, is probably ten years his senior; and it is because she refuses him that he finally accomplishes Julian's financial ruin, and very nearly his moral ruin as well.

The character of Julian is very well drawn. He is, in appearance, "a curiously like" his mother, and in his early youth develops no very remarkable traits, except a remarkably easy and graceful society manner. Later, when he begins to gamble, and falls in love with a girl, as far as we him in social standing as she is above him in strength and nobility of character, it shows that he has inherited some of his father's traits. He marries the girl secretly, and sets to work to make himself, by speculation, a fortune independent of his mother. He is into a "good thing" by Loring, and cheated out of his entire capital. He tries to recoup himself by forgery, and gets caught. The denouement comes when he has fled, and is about starting for America, but is overtaken at the port by his mother and his wife. His mother wants him to come back, and face it down—acknowledge nothing and defy his accusers. His wife beseeches him to come back and take his punishment, because nothing matters except what is in, and the on'v way to become a new man is to stand so far as he can for the wrong he has done, and start over again. Finally the wife prevails. The disgraced is the mother, but after his term of imprisonment is over, he goes with his wife and child for the New World, fearing that for him his life has just begun.

Perhaps this is an unnatural ending, but we confess that we are disengaged enough to like it better than what might seem the natural ending of flight or suicide, with the consequent awful struggle of the noble wife, and her early death.

This is in no means a great novel, but it is better than the average, and like all the rest in Macmillan's series, is at least for those who are fond of novels we worth reading.

A MODERN WIZARD.

People who gained their impressions of the ability of Rodriguez Orozco from "An Artist in Crime," will be disappointed in "A Modern Wizard." The book is not a good detective story, for no one in particular is "detected"; it is not especially noteworthy as a sensational novel of the hypnotic type, for Dr. Mecjura is not at all unique in his accomplishments nor in his knowledge; and the fact that he was a direct descendant from Eusebio, who lived in Mexico, while novel enough, is hardly of sufficient importance to recommend the book from a resemblance to many others, and some clever ones of the same class. Besides, there is an unpleasant amount of padding. One expects more or less of this sort of thing in such a story, but it is carrying matters too far to put in a whole chapter devoted entirely to the speech of an attorney in a suspicious

year of year, too, in which "Mardon" and "Katharine Cameron" are the best sellers, and in which a great number of excellent short stories have been published.

LITERARY NOTES.

They also announce "The Ills of the South," A consideration of the causes that tend to the general prosperity of the Southern people. By the Rev. Charles H. Otten of Mississ. pp. 1.

The strong literary movement in Philadelphia is illustrated in the May Harper's, three out of six short stories in that number having been written by these Philadelphians: Mr. R. C. W. Myers, Mrs. Weston Webster, and Mr. Richard Harding Davis.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Co. of New York will publish immediately a humorous extravaganza of hunting experiences, with the title, "A Man from Corpus Christi; or, The Adventures of Two Bird-Hunters and a Dog in Texas Eggs," by Dr. A. C. Petree, and illustrated by "a special artist."

Joint-Metallism—A plan by which gold and silver together, at ratios always based on their relative market values, may be made the metallic basis of a sound, honest, self-regulating, and permanent currency, without frequent recoinage, and without danger of one metal driving out the other. By Anson Phelps Stokes.

St. Nicholas for Young Folks, which has given its readers so many good things this year, follows the first chapters of Howard Pyle's new serial story which began in April, with a serial story by Mol Yillot Seawell, beginning in May. It is a tale of the early days of the American navy, and its title is "Decatur and Somers."

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish, at once, in their "Questions of the Day" series, "Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage." A statement of the reasons which justify the right to extend the franchise to women, with consideration of the arguments against such enfranchisement, and with special reference to the issues to be presented at the New York Constitutional convention of 1884. By Mary Putnam Jacob, M. D.

Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, the two young American students who made a big circle of the world, begin the story of their wanderings in the May number of the Century. They describe the most interesting portion of their journey, from the Bosphorus across Asia to Peking. Their strange mode of locomotion awoke the superstition of the natives of Asiatic Turkey; but their coolness and diplomacy carried them safely through every predicament. The pictures, which show many novel and interesting scenes, are from reproductions of photographs taken by the authors.

Casper W. Whitney, the "sporting pilgrim" of Harper's Weekly, has returned from a prolonged trip abroad, where he has spent his time at athletic meetings, hunting meets, and shooting. He is writing a series of articles for the Weekly on the impressions of an American on the sports of the mother country, the fourth of which, profusely illustrated, appears in the Weekly of May 12. Mr. Anton Seidl has prepared an article on the Metropolitan Opera season which will be printed in the same issue, it is illustrated with portraits and a double-page drawing by T. de Thulstrup.

No matter what other magazines and papers the American woman buys, she subscribes to Harper's Bazaar for the information it contains about fashions. It is her mentor not only regarding the costuming which has given her the reputation of being the best dressed woman in the world, but in those other matters of mode which are less important—the fashion innovation, in design, giving in receiving, in furniture and decoration, in the household, and one thing which distinguishes the cultivated American household. There is no other paper in this field. The Bazaar has no rival; it has not even a competitor.

Eleven of the sixteen attractive stories which Romance presents in its May number are either written expressly for, or are original translations from, literature of the same quality, mostly from the fresh setting of Central Park in May, by Khodas Mackintosh; and a group of three specimens of the realistic style of fiction.

There are also beautiful love stories by others; stories of adventure by Edmund Justin McCarthy, Raymond Hunt and About and Henry W. French; numerous tales by Elizabeth W. Chapman and Charles Moseley; and others equally full of interest. Romance is issued by the Romance Publishing company, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York, at 25 cents a copy or \$2.50 a year. Any body desiring to examine the magazine can secure a sample of a back number by sending 10 cents.

"It is natural that a writer of Mr. Crawford's breadth of mind and variety of literary attainment should feel that the novel, in the form with which the world of letters has been familiar for the last hundred years, loses its hold, except in a trivial way, which only requires to be told a story. The book which he has just published, while it does not claim to be a new departure, is unlike any of the others which we owe to his veritable pen. It deals with a group of people living here in New York, to day, in the surroundings that are usually called prosaic, and among the restraints and restrictions that are supposed to be fatal to romance, and who yet are moved by passions as strong and influences as various, as though they inhabited a German castle in the Alps."

The most remarkable story now running in any magazine as a serial is undoubtedly "Mr. Du Maurier's 'Truly' in Gaynor's." No one can read it without being reminded of "Hawkeye," not only by the frequent references to the works of that master, but by the style and general construction of the story. Mr. Du Maurier, like Hawkeye, was "in your art studio" in Paris, and, as also like Hawkeye, he retains an affectionate interest in his old masters, as he used to court them. In Hawkeye's time, however, the old matron was much more exacting than is now, and that gives Dr. Du Maurier an advantage of which he avails himself to the full. While there is nothing in the story that is described as Zola would describe it, there is no schemingness, and it is not a story for the "young person" of either sex. It is hard to estimate the value of a story that is published in serial form, but we shall be mistaken if this does not turn out to be one of the most remarkable novels of the

year, too, in which "Mardon" and "Katharine Cameron" are the best sellers, and in which a great number of excellent short stories have been published.

The Critic says of Mr. Crawford's "Katherine Cameron": "In a volume of essays, which we fervently hope to see M. Edouard Zola, and rendered to us by the great writer protests against the literary class fiction of works of fiction, as either realistic or idealistic, and that is what an author who strives to render in his books the problems of life which he sees around him should be described by the broader term of experimental."

As much as any of us and leaned back in the box to laugh heartily. Near the end of the second act when the big prize blonde beauty stepped upon the stage in a smart and stately manner, the party noted the look of mingled disgust and alarm on her face. We were not sure how long the audience held its breath when a few minutes later he arose and said: "You fellows come down to the club after the play! I will have some wine and order canasta for our supper."

After Briery had quit the box Little Jack Jasper, who knew him better than any of us, said: "You funny old fellow, Mr. Briery. You know the night of a madabaloon?"

"I am not the patron saint of the 400," he replied.

"I am going to ask him about it sometime."

Three hours later we were just completing the comfortable little supper that Briery had ordered. The wine had flowed freely, and we were in that comfortable condition when men are apt to talk freely and unreservedly.

"Every man has his past," said Briery.

"I am not the patron saint of the 400," he replied.

"I am going to ask him about it sometime."

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ROM DARK TO LIGHT

NEGROES, MUATTOES, QUADROONS
AND OCTO-ROONS IN WASHINGTON.

Nearly One-third of the People of the District of Columbia Are Colored—An Interview With Fred Douglass—Society and Culture in the Negro Race.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Of the 293,399 people in the District of Columbia in the census week of '80, 75,000 were colored, and the proportion has varied but little from one-third at any time since the freedmen located here in such numbers during the war. The so-called colored are the race every possible shade, from the purest African ebony down through griffins, mulatto, quadroon, octo-roon, and finally leuceno-mulatto, and there are even persons with less than the thirty-second part negro and yet known to have African blood in their veins. In this manner they include every grade of society and culture, and except for the fact that they in none of the higher offices they present quite as many grades of rank as their white fellow citizens. Among their noted men are Frederick Douglass, John M. Lang-



ON CONNECTICUT AVENUE.

ston, John R. Lynch, Robert H. Terrell, Milton M. Delane and James E. Smith—all lawyers except the first named. Among their eminent and learned ministers are Francis J. Grimes, Presbytarian; Alexander W. Crummel, Episcopalian; Walter H. Brooks, Baptist, and Rev. Dr. Jenifer, Methodist.

Waiting Negroes.
They also in this a surprising long list of wealthy men, and in looking over the names one finds that they make their money very much as white men have come through among the smaller fortunes an unusually large number were acquired by catering, as in restaurants and ice cream parlors—a much larger proportion, I think, than would be found anywhere among white people. Frederick Douglass is spoken of among them as a millionaire, though he laughingly says that all one eighth less would more nearly represent it, and I Americans know his career. John R. Lynch is quite well to do and has made his money in the law.

The career of Hon. Blanche K. Bruce, receiver of goods and the last colored senator of the United States is familiar to the public. Hon. John F. Cook, who was long an actor for the District, is very well off, and so also is Dr. C. B. Purvis, who was for 10 years chief surgeon at the Freedmen's hospital. Dr. J. A. Barnes and Dr. P. J. Smith have also gained wealth by the practice of medicine. William H. Smith, who was for many years librarian of the house, is pointed out as the only man in Washington who has made money by nothing pure and sinless—that is, has saved it from his salary. And John H. Brooks is an equally unique example, for he has grown quite well to on the savings of his salary as a clerk in the navy department and investments of those savings. He still uses his desk and still saves money out of his salary. And these are but a few of the most prominent of well to do colored citizens of this District.

Fred Douglass a Human Catholic.
I found Hon. Frederick Douglass at his beautiful home on the hills east of Anacostia, a site overlooking all the city, near yester the District and many miles of botanic gardens of the Potomac. It is a typical east Maryland home, with broad lawns, we're surrounded by trees and showing in every detail of the surroundings a natural love for country life.

As we walked about the grounds in front, the little strip of Anacostia was seen to the right at the foot of the hill.

Beyond it the sluggish waters of the eastern branch of the Potomac seemed scarcely moving in the May sunshine. Beyond that the beautiful city stretched northward, and westward, till it faded away in the timbered heights about Georgetown and on the upper Potomac. Of course Coxey's army and its related movements formed the first topic of conversation, but in that curious way by which one thing brings on another in conversation the subject is entirely changed. We were soon then in a discussion of the various religions of men.

"I belong," said Mr. Douglass, "to the Human Catholic church, usually attend the Methodist church, but for many a year I have not been able to bind down my mind to any of those creeds which, as it seems to me, make statements that the ordinary common sense contradicts."

"I have tried to think some and have everywhere seen men doing all sorts of things to get on the good side of God, I hardly they might induce him to change his laws for their benefit. So far as my reading goes, I find that men have been doing that long, a long time, but I am satisfied that the law is invariable. All we can do is to think what is and obey it."

Colored Roman Catholics.

"But is there not a great feeling of loss and some anxiety when a man concludes that he is simply the subject of an unchanging law?"

"There is not to me. I am complete-

ly at rest on that point. I am within the trade with the Almighty. I know that he is a great social and intellectual power, just as is invariably the physical world, the violation of whom will bring what people call punishment—that is, the suffering from violated law. I have seen the country to be very scourged, and I know it will be scourged again until it does justice, for the law is imperative. But if you want to know about our people's religious condition, refer you to Dr. Jennifer of the Metropolitan, which I usually attend, or Dr. John H. Brooks of the Nineteenth Street Baptist church, for here, as in most places throughout the south, believe, the Baptists are most numerous among us. We have a great many people in the Catholic churches, and there are probably 10,000 colored Catholics in this District, in fact, Baltimore, Washington and New Orleans contain more colored Catholics than all the other cities in the country. The colored man, you know, is just like any other man when he starts in religion—starts with a short laugh—in fact, the first that is offered him, and, at this region, a Maryland, in fact, is Catholic at the start. It is perfectly delightful to go to St. Augustine's Catholic church and see the perfect freedom which prevails between white and colored. It is so in all the Catholic churches of the District, but St. Augustine is the colored people's pride. The Catholics are a very colored lot in reaching the age of 17 or thereabouts makes in the honor of his life to secure a good Sunday suit, and the first savings of every colored girl as soon as she gets old enough to work out are devoted to the same purpose. It is a praiseworthy ambition so far as it goes, and, probably, the harbinger of something better. To see a congregation of these people, and still more to see a colored girl and audience on their Sunday afternoon performances, the stranger would scarcely dream that they come from such homes as those."

NEWS FOR WOMEN

THE BREEDING OF AMERICAN GIRLS

OVERSEAS.

A New Yorker's Advice to His Daughter. How an American Young Lady Tried to Capture the Prince of Naples—A Few Words of Reasonable Counsel.

Special Correspondence.

ROME, April 10.—"My dear Suzie, writes a New Yorker to his daughter, "do not forget, you are a lady by birth and breeding. Do not forget it, ours is the oldest race, do not speak of it, it must show for it."

Too often the American girl, when away from home forgets this fact and by some little act of weakness or vanity attracts to herself the just censure of those who witness her frailty. To the American girl, in her own home, she is a tattered Frenchwoman. There she has the proper setting for her independent ways, her brilliant graces of mind and person, on which comes abroad." A ring of the French saviors conveyed a world of censure. The remark had been made, for, by the passing of a beautiful American girl, through one of the crowded saloons in a wine circus.

Girls Must Not Smother.

It is the most inviolate custom of women in Europe when they must appear on the street, and to be dressed very plainly in dark colors and to wear rapidly, looking neither to the right nor left, if they desire to avoid unseemly attention. To appear in fine dress to summer along the coast in the soft windows, is always considered an invitation to some of the street broughers to follow them. Even should she have an escort, if her dress be very elegant she must maintain a discreet and dignified demeanor, or remarks will be made that would be decidedly unpleasing for her.

Special Correspondence.

TACOMA, May 3.—From May to October is a busy time with sea otter hunters on the shores of Gray's Harbor. It is not generally known that a large percentage of the fur of this animal comes from that locality, but it is a fact. For a good many years a large number of men have enjoyed a large income each year from the sale of the pelts of sea otters, etc., a large majority

was dedicated to the service of the

peoples of Gray's Harbor.

The hunting ground extends from Da-

morn's point to Point Greenleaf, and it

is for the most part a heavy stretch of

rocky coast beaten by a heavy surf.

The coat of the sea otter is one of the

most valuable of furs. It requires no

blacking or coloring. Many of the hairs

are tipped with white or silver, giving

it a fine luster or sheen that no other

possesses. The pelts are readily

sold at \$250 at \$300 each, and the

majority of them go to Europe, where

they are brought into garments by the

novelty.

The method employed in hunting the

animal is peculiar and possesses an ele-

ment of danger that renders it exciting.

The otters are secured by shooting, and

as they have a taste for exposure they

run to the aim of the hunter by leaving

the water the hunter is obliged to find

an elevation that will give him a clear

view of the water.

For this purpose he cuts on the shore

three strong poles, usually the trunks

of pine trees. They are set firmly in the

soil in the form of a triangle 25 feet

apart. Two poles are set on a star, so

that the tops approach each other closely.

Strong ropes are fastened to the

poles, and on the top of them a float is

placed.

Around the float a wall of strong

palms is built. Short clumps of stone

wood are nailed to the inside pole

about two feet apart. These form a bar-

rier that leads to the boat at the top.

By this means the hunter is elevated 40

feet above the shore, and as the poles

are set at a point midway between high

and low tide, he is often surrounded by

a streak of tumbling water that snakes

its road as it was a river.

It is during a storm, when the water

is rougher and the danger greater,

that the hunter's chances for securing

his game are best. Occasionally a tower

is wrecked from its foundation by the

waves, and then the hunter has a hard

task to haul struggle for his life, but he

usually escapes, as a part of his ordinary

work is to serve as a pilot for his master.

At first the range is about 600 yards,

but as the tide rises it is brought down

to a hundred yards. When no other

is around, the hunter takes carefull aim

and does his best to send a shot into

the floating head.

This is very critical, for to accom-

plish in consequence of the motion of

the tides and the from of the

water under the pressure of the wind or

waves. It is necessary for success that

the hunter be a first class marksman,

and it is estimated that not more

than one in a hundred shots takes effect.

The bodies of others that are killed

are cast up by the tide, where they are

found by the visitors, who identify them

by means of marked bullet holes. By an

arrangement between the hunters the tow-

ers are set on the shore at a distance

of a half a mile apart.

It sometimes happens that a hunter

will claim to his master and watch

the tides for a week without

getting a hit, and it is not an uncom-

mon occurrence for a hunter to work

for a month without securing a

single hit, but the possibility of getting

the master's dollars easily and

quickly turns him to his "crow's nest"

as regularly as the seasons come. Of

course the game has grown scarce and

a hunter secures four pelt's during the

season he is satisfied. Many of them,

however, in the season in which they are

fewest are noisy and frantic,

and as they are in

the winter, the tides are

higher and the water deeper.

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higher and the water deeper.

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